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The Remedy.

At the dinner of the police officials the other night the Hon. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL Dreew touched laughingly but with evident seriousness of purpose upon a grave evil that is likely to frustrate the will of the people and cause bitter dissatisfaction and even disturbance of the public peace at the fall elections in this State:

By the decision of the Court of Appeals the County Clerk elects or defeats whom he pleases regardless of the voters, the canvassers, or Returning Boards; regard-less of the policeman, who goes to bed thinking that he gave to every man the right to vote as he thought right. I look to the period when the next Mayor is to be chosen in this city, when the County Clerk will propose o the candidates which they cannot accede to Susiness Men's Republican Association, or the P. M. L. When the votes are canvassed 100 000 may have been cast for the Tammany candidate, 10,000 for the Repub-lican candidate, and 20,000 for the County Clerk's ticket. The Tammany ballots are all right as to the names upon them, and the voters that cast them vote or just the men they intended; but there is a wrong igure somewhere at the top, and they are thrown out. The Republican ballots are equally clear as to the intention of the voter, but there is a printer's quad som there on the ballots and they are thrown out. But the ballots of the party of the County Clerk meet all the requirements of the law. His Mayor is in office, he appoints a majority of the Police Commissioners, a ma with of the Park Commissioners, a majority of the Dock Commissioners, a majority of the Tax Commis-sioners, a majority of the Excise Commissioners, and the power and the government of this the greatest city on the continent go into the hands of the minority and of one tenth of its chitzens in defiance of the ex-

Mr. DEPEW went on to say "all of us ought, as good citizens, to be able to say that the first act of the Legislature should be a measure for ballot reform. Let every man vote as he pleases, and have his vote counted as he casts it."

Many great and long-delayed measures of justice are to be expected from the Legislature, and the reform of ballot reform is one of the most important. A system of voting which permits the falsification of the intention of voters is an intolerable wrong. It is unjust, in our opinion, to lay the blame upon the County Clerks. It is the system that is in fault. A mere amend ment of the ballot law for the purpose of transferring to other hands or submitting to additional safeguards the authority vest ed in the County Clerks, will be of little or no avail. The old simple system of voting was satisfactory to the mass of the people, and worked well. The persistency of a few enthusiasts, the howls of many cranks, and the confusing, in the minds of members of the Legislature, of change with reform or improvement, have brought about a change which gives general dissatisfaction. Tinkering will not help the matter.

I return to the old system is the only efficacious remedy.

The Naval Station at Algiers.

The introduction of a bill into Congres for the establishment of a dry dock and naval station on the Mississippi River at Algiers comes at an opportune moment. The lack of adequate facilities for naval repairs and supplies on the thousands of miles of coast south of Norfolk, long apparent has been made particularly manifest during the last three months.

It is true that we have the yard at Pensacola, and that a new timber dock is under construction at Port Royal. But years ago it became manifest that in the long stretch between the Savannah River and the Rio Grande there should be other accommodations for the new fleet.

Our steel war ships require more frequent docking than their wooden predecessors since they are not sheathed. Rust, barnacles and weeds accumulate rapidly on their hulls. particularly when they lie in port in tropical waters for weeks together. Unless they are scraped and painted at least three times a year, the marine growths greatly diminish their speed, and a much larger consumption of coal is needed in their cruising. Up to a few years ago the Government had, exclusive of two unimportant floating structures, only four docks, and the only dock large enough for the largest war vessels at that time planned was at Mare Island. The first step was to provide three new timber docks. which not only could be made of the required size and rapidly built, but were much cheaper than the granite structures and easier to keep in repair. These nev docks were placed at Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Norfolk.

Long before they were completed the one for the Atlantic coast south of Cape ilatteras, which accordingly was placed at Port Royal: a second for the Pacific coast, and for this a site at Point Turner, Port Orchard, in Puget Sound, was chosen; while a third was, to be built somewhere on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico or the waters connected therewith. This last is the one now under consideration.

It will probably be admitted that the Government reservation at Algiers, opposite the lower part of New Orleans, does not furnish all that is desirable as the site of a naval station. The objection to it, however, which is founded on its liability at times to yellow fever, would apply more or less to other sites on the Gulf or its tributaries, and yet a station is needed there. No doubt some skilled mechanics would hesitate to go to Algiers, or would quit the place during the prevalence of fever or through fear of its ap proach. This trouble has greatly impaired the usefulness of Pensacola. Still, the ob jection is clearly not insuperable, and while the city of New Orleans flourishes, a Government navy yard opposite ought to be able to carry on its work. Another object tion, the liability of the place to be flooded by the Mississippi freshets, has been urged against Algiers, and several years ago the friends of other sites sent to the Naval Committees of Congress photographs showing the spot selected at Algiers as it looked on one occasion when submerged. But that

also can be obviated. Three years ago Secretary WHITNEY appointed a Commission, consisting of Commodore McCann, Capt. Boyd, and Lieutenant-Commander Brownson, to select a site or a naval station in or near the Gulf waters Their report declared that "after carefully to buy two large plots of land for two dis-

weighing all the advantages and disadvantages of Algiers as a site for a naval sta-tion, the Commission is of the opinion that while the spot is not an ideal one, no other place in the Gulf compares with it." This conclusion seems emphatic enough to guide the legislation now added that "the advantages are so many and so great, and outweigh the disadvansion has no hesitation in recommending the the present Government reservation there.

asked for, especially since the Commission tages to such an extent, that the Commislocation of a navy yard and dry dock at Resides, after Commodore McCann's Commission had made this report a new Board, composed of two navy officers, an army officer, and two civillans, reexamined the whole subject, considering not only Gulf but South Atlantic ports, and again fixed on Algiers as the most desirable

Congress, therefore, will be justifled in taking up the present bill for prompt couideration. There is an existing reservation of 384 feet front on the river, with a depth of , 880 feet, but additional land would doubtless be required. Among the advantages of the site are that it can easily be defended against ships or troops, being well up the river, and that proximity to a great city will insure it plenty of ordinary labor and ample railway facilities. The fitting up of a new Gulf dry dock and station will be one more step toward that protection of our seaboard, the need of which has been impressively taught by recent events.

The University of New York.

At the dinner of the alumni of the University of the City of New York on Thurslay evening. Chancellor MacCracken referred only casually to the project for uniting or federating that institution with Columbia College, and devoted his chief attention to the far less important subject of the suggested removal of the college to a site at Two Hundredth street and the Har-

lem River. Though this college has the ambitious, it not pretentious title of a university, it is in reality nothing more than a college of the third or fourth rate order, with certain professional schools for which a great centre of civilization and population like New York is especially adapted. Since its foundation in 1831 its development proportionately to the growth of the town and of the current demands for education, has been prevented by the inadequacy of its endowment. So hampered, it has always occupied a secondary place as compared with Columbia College, whose resources are far greater, and which dates back to 1754.

The religious partisanship which gave excuse, if not reason, for its foundation no longer operates to its advantage, but has died out wholly. So far as that is concerned, there is no present justification for its existence. Accordingly, it is hardly possible that the college can raise by voluntary contributions the great amount of money re quired to buy and improve the twenty acres of land on the Harlem, upon which it obtained an option several months ago. Simultaneously Columbia is making an effort to secure a much larger sum for the purchase of twenty acres of the Bloomingdale Asylum property and for putting up the necessary buildings on it. With the two institutions thus competing in their demands on private liberality, the chances that both will succeed in raising the funds are not encouraging. It is true that Chancellor MacCracken expressed very sanguine hopes as to the subject on Thursday evening; but they are not justified, and they ought not to be justified. So vast a sum of money cannot be obtained unless there is shown to be a necessity for its expenditure, and obviously two great and comprehensive universities are not needed and are not possible in New York. No necessity for such competition in that field exists, and to the degree it is encouraged, the development of the one true and requisite university will suffer, for the obtainable capital which would be enough if employed in combination will be insufficient for either if divided

between two institutions. Even if the University should raise the ioney to buy the Harlem property, it might be worse off than it now is. The inadequacy of its endowment to carry out a scheme so enlarged would make more manifest its deficiencies; and the college would be a continual and annoying applicant for further aid to enable it to satisfy its ambitions. For its purposes, too, its present site in Washington square seems to be better than the proposed situation. It is nearer at hand and the building is large enough for its present needs. Great piles of brick and stone and mortar on the Harlem River will not make a university of it, and of themselves they will not attract students. Their distance may rather drive away students. The fame of a university as a seat of learning, and not its material habitation, draws to it the respect and veneration which fill its halls with the young men who will afterward demonstrate to the world its importance. Both the advantages in the way of instruction and investigation which it offers, and the honor of bearing its diploma. serve to draw to it students who would turn away from an institution less illustrious Advertising by means of mere architectural display may help some enterprises, but it is

of no value to a school of learning. We do not intend to underrate in the least the merits of this college. It is now need of three more docks became apparent sixty years old, and therefore has back of it the pride and affection of a numerous body of alumni, and among its corps of professors have always been men of distinction in their special departments of learning. With its exceedingly restricted endowment, reducing correspondingly its opportunities for development, it has done surprisingly well. But now that the reason for its existence is no longer demonstrable to the public, has not the limit of its possible growth been reached? Whatever it undertakes must be so far inferior in result to the advancement which the vastly greater resources and higher and longer distinction of Columbia will achieve, that it will be relatively further behind than ever. Even the college feeling aroused at an alumni di nuer cannot save the University from that fate; and its very name, so ambitious and so provocative of criticism of its actual desert of the title. will have the effect to make it suffer the

more in public estimation. Under these conditions and circumstances the pride and loyalty of the University alumni, their wealth and liberality, will be expended more wisely for the glory of their ilms mater in furthering its union or federation with Columbia College than in pushing forward the hopeless scheme of enhancing its importance by making it an architectural competitor of that institution. They are wasting their enthusiasm and dissipating money which might be put to valuable use in building up a great and real University of New York, for which the foundation would be furnished by the combination and concentration of the capital and the educational strength of both Co-

lumbla and the University. It is absurd to talk about raising money

The state of the s

tinct universities in the city of New York. It cannot be done. If either succeeds in the effort, Columbia, as the older, richer, better equipped, and more important institution. will attain the object. If the two come together there will be no difficulty in raising promptly all the capital necessary for the purchase and improvement of a single site.

A Place for the Columbians.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Bos Post, which not long ago rang the alarum bell, sounded the slogan, tinkled the tocsin, raised the battle cry, and so on, calling on the friends of the Claimant to arise and brace up, to rally around the Circumference, to light the beacon fires, and so forth, says a very surprising and sad thing when it says that there is "no place for the Columbians in the fight of 1892."

No place for the Columbians? Then where is the Claimant to go? Is he to be made to wander about, a political orphan and vagrant, with no home and no party? Not much. Let us be just, but not cruel.

There is a place in 1892 for the Columbians as well as for the Wage Workers' Political Alliance of the District of Columbia, the Independent Order of Kansas Cranks, the Knights of the Squared Circle, and the Grand Lodge of Perpetual Motors.

No place for the Columbians? Certainly there is a place for them. Not a large place. but as large as they will require. The Hon JAMES MEANS of Boston will see that they have a place. And the Boston Post will have to join them if it sticks to its candidate.

Tree-Climbing Pigs.

Some time ago it was our fortune to call attention toward an interesting experiment undertaken by Mr. MONTGOMERY SEARS of Boston, in the hope of producing a quality of pork worthy to be associated with true Boston baked beans. His method involved the crossing of the choicest and fattest obspecimens of American swine with tainable certain lean and shadowy bristle-producer of European origin, so that the resultant pig should be composed of alternate layers of fat and lean. While yet the product of this experiment is problematical, we have from Australia intelligence of a discovery that suggests possibilities which put Mr. Sears's

adventure entirely in the shade. A Mr. LE MORTEMORE of Wide Bay has succeeded in capturing a tree-climbing pig. We are indebted to our esteemed Australian contemporary, the News of Wide Bay, for a description of this arboreal porker:

"The captured animal weighs about one hundred black spots, snout and ears like a pig, but the jaw is furnished with front teeth like a rodent; it has large canines and powerful back grinders. The fore feet are furnished with book-like claws; the hind ones have two ook claws on each hoof. The tail is thick, about a The animal is also furnished with a pouch, which it only appears to use for carrying a supply of food in while it is travelling to fresh pastures. In drought the animal climbs trees and hangs by its tail while it gathers its food by the book claws."

Now, if Mr. SEARS will import some of these Australian pigs, he will have material for an experiment that will challenge the attention of the entire world and hold Boston in a hush of expectancy. He would find no difficulty in procuring the necessary pigs, for Mr. LE MORTEMORE says that the woods are full of 'em.

The question of substituting tree-climbng pigs for the various varieties of terrestrial swine is too large for consideration offhand, but it is permissible to mention some of the interesting possibilities that suggest themselves in the line of study which Mr. SPARS is now pursuing. After he shall have produced the desired streak of fat and streak of lean pig, he will be equipped for the vastly more interesting experiment of eeing what can be done by blending that animal with his Australian importation.

What would the world say if it could see Mr. SEARS raising pork and beans on the same beanpole? Yet this is not an extravagant suggestion. The beanstalk is a climber; so is this Australian pig. Why not let them climb the same pole, and, clinging thereto, the one with its tendrils and the other with his prehensile tail. ripen into maturity together? Right here somebody may interpose that the pig would eat the beans; but the object of these remarks is to put forth suggestions, and not to monkey with petty conundrums.

And then there is the marsupial pouch. When the time comes for Mr. SEARS to gather his ripened pork and beans, all he will have to do will be to pick the beans into the pouches and drive his composite erop home or to market, the pigs carrying their tails neatly done up in Flemish coils. which as every sailor man knows, is the sort of coil affected by yachtsmen when they want to see the main sheet lie flat and beautiful on the quarter deck.

But it is impossible even to outline the ideas that arise in connection with this opportune discovery of tree-climbing pigs: and so, without further attempt, the whole matter is turned over to Mr. MONTGOMERY SEARS for his intelligent consideration.

The Disfranchised Prohibitionists.

The endeavor of the Pennsylvania Prohibitionists to have that disfranchising joy of the Mugwumps, the Australian system of voting, imposed on them by the BAKER bill, declared unconstitutional, is the foredoomed testimony to the ironclad oppression involved in any and every cheme of Australian ballot reform. The Pennsylvania Prohibitionists have been crushed by it. They constitute a party of very extended political history, and whatever the value or worthlessness of their doctrine, no organization is more convinced of its duty to enter every recurrent contest for votes in the State and nation, and none maintains its canvass with greater sincerity of purpose. Moreover the Prohibitionists are the expression of an enduring moral sentiment that will continue through an unlimited succession of efforts like those of the single tax party or the Farmers' Alliance.

As the result of the last election in Pennsylvania under the BAKER Ballot law. passed on June 19, 1891, the Prohibitionists see themselves disfranchised and humiliated by the loss of the regular voting facilities which ere no longer free, equally and without distinction, to all the voters of the State. Last fall the Prohibitionists failed to poll the three per cent of the aggregate vote which entitles them to the advantages of official recognition. They are qualified electors, they say, but by the reform act they no longer have, like the Democrats and Republicans, the right to nominate their ticket in conventions, to have their ballots printed at the expense of the county, and to vote for their candidates in groups. The argument for the unconstitutionality of this measure of socalled reform they put as follows:

"The effect of the axid act is to divide the qualified voters of the State into two classes, resulting from the application of the per centum rule, founded exclusive. on the number of voters associated in political par ties or groups, and to give the voters of one class at sivantage in making nominations, and in the exer-of the electoral right, which is denied to the vo-

elections shall be free and equal; and also with section 1 of Article VIII, of the Constitution, which prescribes the only qualifications for the electors to possess for the free and equal exercise of suffrage; and it is also in conflict with section 7 of said article, which commands that "all laws regulating the holding of elecions by the citizens shall be uniform throughout th

For these reasons they ask to have the ac

udicially repudiated, or if not all of it, the objectionable portion of it. The Prohibitionists have as much right to State recognition and assistance for their propagands as any other set of voters, and they propose to vindicate it. They are left at disadvantage in comparison with their more fortunate fellow citizens who vote with the two great contesting organizations. If they did not rebel against such an outrage, it would be because the spirit which ruled the franchise of the country before the pernicious irruption of professional reforming, had sunk lifeless

into the slough of Mugwumpery. This Mugwump system should be swept from every State in the Union, and the old, simple, impartial American system of voting should take its place.

In mentioning the Federal Judges in the Third Circuit who were eligible for promotion to the Supreme Court, we overlooked the fact that District Judge ACRESON of the Western District of Pennsylvania became Circuit Judge last year in place of WILLIAM MCKENNAN, re signed, and that Judge Acheson had been suc ceeded in the District Judgeship by JAMES H REED. We are also informed that Judge REED recently sent in his resignation, to take effect on the 15th of the present month.

While Mr. O. J. KALLSTEAD reveals the state of the CLEVELAND panie in the North west, he also exhibits the veritable rage of navia mugicumpiana in its most terrible vi lence. He feels it to be his duty to the cause of the Claimant to write from Owatonna to the St. Paul Deily Globe to say that the North Star Democratic Club of Minneapolis, which he had thought was a truly and properly stuffed club, is, in fact, "formed and organized in the interest of and for the purpose of making D. B. Hill the next Democratic Presidential nominee." Mr. Kall-STEAD can scarcely sound the alarm on ac count of paralysis at the idea that the North Star Democratic Club of Minneapolis, or "any other club," would "dare an undertaking o that kind in the State of Minnesota. Wheece! A pack of Democrats get into Rainbow Land and begin another propaganda than that of stuffing! Bounce 'em! Daring to talk Democracy freely in Minnesota is more than becomes a man in Mugwump eyes. Let the North Star Club disband.

The result of a suit that for four days en gaged the attention of the Circuit Court, sitting in the Kentucky town of Somerset, is of general interest, even in a leap year. Mr. PRITCHETT sued Miss HARRISON to recover various presents he had given to her in the course of a courtship which did not terminate in marriage. The jury, after three hours' deliberation, decided that two of the diamond rings which the plaintiff sought to recover should be restored to him, but that another, on which set the initial letter of his sweetheart's name should remain her property. Thus, as precedent now stands, the presence or absence of the initial letter in connection with a lover's cift affords the sweetheart a means of determining whether he has been courting for keeps or only for fun.

An aged and crippled stranger in Rondou got aboard a crowded street car there; a young lady in the car rose from her seat and gave it to the unknown veteran: this young lady re centiy got from Baltimore a necklace set with diamonds, sent to her by the cripple in acin the street car. This narrative is abbreviated from a report in the Troy papers.

A Philadelphia doctor was walking through a street of that city one night some time ago when a haggard man approached him and begged a little money: the doctor gave him the giver, saying he would not forget his kindness week ago the doctor got a package and letter from Brazil, sent by the man whom he had aided; the package contained a gem weighing twenty carats, worth \$8,000, and the letter contained a passage running thus: "For your kindness to me when starving I return you a stone." This narrative is condensed from the Philadelphia papers which publish the letter.

The second mate and one of the sailors of German steamer risked their lives last October in rescuing the Captain and crew of a sinking American vessel; a week ago Secretary BLAINE sent to the second mate a grand gold medal bearing an appropriate inscription, and to the sailor a valuable gold watch, with chain and charm. At the same time a similar gift was sent, through our Minister at Madrid, to a Spanish seaman who had displayed bravery in rescuing the master of a wrecked American ship. These last two narratives are taker from a Washington despatch published in

THE SUN of the 24th inst. On Monday last a tramp living in this city found a diamond brown in the outside base ment of a house to which he had gone to beg for something to est; he delivered the brooch at the police station, and it was soon in possession of its owner, who at once gave the tramp a square meal as a reward for his esty. This narrative is a shortening of

the full report in Wednesday's SUN. While the Sultan of Turkey was banqueting in one of his palaces last Tuesday a heavy almost struck him. Prince CHARLES of Hohen zollern, who was a guest at the banquet, sprang forward, at some risk to himself, and saved ABDUL HAMID from danger. The grateful Sultan immediately decorated his deliverer with the grand corden of the Order of Osmanlieb. This narrative has already been printed among

our cable despatches from Constantinople. Narratives of the kind here given, narrative of courtesy, honesty and courage, are always pleasant reading in a world that contains many inhabitants, including beggars and princes, mariners and maidens, cripples and tramps, who are deserving of respect.

From the Bultimore Sun.
There is no doubt the credit for securing an bonors bie peace is due in a large measure to the vigorous an business-like manner in which the Navy Departme has prepared for war from the m

Starting a Needed Reform. From the Philadelphia Press.

At the monthly meeting of the Twenty-seventh Se used in the by laws, was changed to "pupil."

Feline Amenities. From the Boston Herald. Tur Sex reports its office cat in robust health, an with its customary appetite. Long life to it?

"Dogs are queer animals. I've known them to be s strongly attached to men who ill treat them that the noan whenever they are separated."
"True—and think how tremendously attached a do and his great enemy, the tin kettle on his tail, always

Our Canine Friends.

In a Boarding House.

From Puch.

Shivver—This is one of those Masonic rooms, isn't it;
Mrs. Defrees—What do you mean, air;
shivver—It never gots shove thirty-three degrees.

Maybe, on a Girafe or a Toper, From the Philadelphia Record,
A perfect neck must be twice as iong as its circum

So Near and Yet Ho Far. From the Washington Evening Star. said "Helio;" and so did she. Although her name I ne'er have known; Yet thus it is she speaks to me. The girl who runs the telephone. IS IT A REAL FORIUNT?

Kentish Says Spiridon Signed Fortuny's At the examination before Commissione

Shields yesterday of Ludovic Spiridon, the art dealer arrested by Special Agent Traitteur and Customs Inspector Thomas Brown upon the charge of smuggling valuable paintings into this country. Noel Kentish, the informer, testified that Spiridon forged the names of well-known artists to the pictures which he smuggled, thereby greatly increasing their market value. Kentish cited one case in particular. It was a picture entitled the "Neapolitan Orange Seller," This was one

case in particular. It was a picture entitled the "Neapolitan Orange Seller." This was one of the thirty paintings which Spiridon had brought over in his "held-all." Kentish said. He saw Spiridon sign the name of Fortuny to the picture, thereby "increasing its value 1.000 fod."

Kentish had been chewing gum assiduously ever since he took the stand. Lawyer Charles A. Hess, who appeared for Spiridon, objected to examining a witness while he chewed gum. The witness declared that he had the grip and had to chew. The Commissioner thought that, under the circumstances. Kentish ought to be allowed to chew, and he did.

Kentish, questioned more closely about the alleged forgery of Fortuny's name, said that he saw Spiridon do it in a little room on the third floor of Pellegrini's Hotel. Fourteenth street and Irving place.

Kentish said that he made the tablets, upon which were printed the artists' names, for all Spiridon's picture frames. The examination was adjourned until next Wednesday. Spiridon denies Kentish's charge of forgery. He says he bought the Fortuny in 1884, and has a bill of sale to prove it. He declares that Kentish has a grudge against him.

The collection of paintings now lying in the seizure room at the Custom House received an addition yesterday. The production is alleged to be from the brush of Rosa Bonheur. It was seized by Special Agent Traitteur, but where he will not tell.

THE DIANA OF DEVIL'S DEN.

Pretty Schoolma'm Who Likes to Make a Night of Coon Hunting. From the Indianapolis Journal.

Dome the Indianapsia Journal.

Tirron, Jan. 23.—Near here is a low, swampy tract of land, through which flows a small shallow stream, lined with a thick growth of underbrush and water-soaked logs, that have lain there for ages, and is known near and far as the "Devil's Den." Near the "den" resides Miss Lucy Campbell, a young woman who has a great reputation as a school teacher and ceon hunter.

Miss Campbell is 19 years old, tall and athicic, and is described as being very pretty. She has an ordinary education, and for the last three winters has taught school in the "Devil's Den." She is a strong-minded young woman, and believes that her sex should pay attention to the development of the body as well as the mind. When she took the "den" school to teach three years ago it was predicted that she would be unable to manago the boy scholars. It was a hard school to handle. Some of the pupils were older than the teacher, but she was equal to the task, and after she had nearly scalped one of the "big boys" with a ruler, and thrashed another until he velled for mercy she encountered but little opposition.

The den is a famous resort for coons, and Miss Campbell has hunted them successfully ever since she was 14 years old. She has a dog no less famous than his mistress. With the dog and her gun the young woman frequently goes out for a night of it in the woods and killed thirty-seven coons. The pelts sold for 75 cents each. This year up to date she has killed fifty-three of those animals. It has been a good season, and Miss Campbell has hunted a good deal.

Last night she had an experience with one of these sharp-nailed animals that was lively, and promised at one time to be serious for the young woman. She was awakened about mid-

Last night she had an experience with one of these sharp-nailed animals that was lively, and promised at one time to be serious for the young woman. She was awakened about midnight by a commotion among the fowls in the hen house. Concluding that a coon had got among the chickens, she took her gun and went out. It was impossible to see distinctly. When within a short distance of the hen house a large coon ran out and skurried up a tall tree near by. Miss Campbell could not get a good view of the animal, but, seeing a portion of its body exposed, she took aim and fired, the ball taking effect in "Mr. Coon's" shoulder and bringing him humping to the ground. He alighted on Miss Campbell's head. The force of the blow knocked her down, and before she could recover herself the enraged coon had sprung upon her and fastened its teeth in her shoulder. The girl struggled to free herself, but she could not loosen its hold, and it tore savagely at her body with its claws, tearing her clothes into ribbons and lacerating the flesh fearfully. The plucky girl screamed with pain, and her father, who had been aroused ran out of the house and despatched the vicious fighter by shooting it through the head with a pistol. The wounds that Miss Campbell received are very painful, and will prevent her from teaching for some.

Remarkable Forbearance of a Mother. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: M. friend, Mrs. Mitchell, and I were going out to pay some calls. On reaching her house I found she was not yet ready, and went up stairs to her room, at her invitation, to wait there for her. As she was combing her hair. I glanced out of the window and saw her young son climbing a tree and in a very precarious situ-

ation. I called Mrs. M.'s attention to this, and she put her head out of the window and shrieked: "Henry! get down out of that tree immediately. You will fall and break your

immediately. You will fail and break your limbs."

Her dutiful offspring looked at her as sho stood there with head projecting beyond the casement, and then yelled back: "Put your head in that window, you old juke-necked turkey buzzard.

I listened to this in horrified amazement, and waited to see what my friend would do about it, but, to my further scandalization, she serenely went on combing her hair, and evidently was going to take no further notice of her son's rejoinder. So I blurted out: "Why, Ellen Mitchell! Do you allow your children to talk to you in that manner?"

"Anna," she rejoined, turning upon me with great dignity, "my children know they can go just so far with me, and no further."

A Patrolman Complains,

To the Epiton of The Sux-Sec. I see to-day about the good work of firemen and policemen. I would like to say on top of this that the police are the most mis-used lot of men in New York. They have rules to go by and rules for the Captains; but I will tell you the Captains break one rule which This Sux can help to Captains break one rule which Tas Sex can help to amend for the benedi of the patrolinen. That is, in regard to their night off; now the law says-such and every patrolinan shall have a might off once in thirty days, but the Police Board left it to the discretion of the taptain. Some of the Captains would not care if their men never got a night off, and others do what they can to help. Some Captains give nights off as the law says; others give them off when they please. Now you can see, in case of a big fire or a strike, the men lose their own time off and get no pay for it. I think Captains ought to give the men what belongs to them, when everything is running amough, included the captain ought to give the men what belongs to them. Some years ago the to the Captains under him to some Captains given orders to the Captains under him to some Captains yould like to say now that some Captains yould like to say now that some Captains you do not seen ingliss off in a year while others get twelve, ow, if one Captain gives night, why can they not all do the same? Now, Tur Say can help the men in the matter if it will. I nope you will do this, and oblige one of the police force of New York.

Parsonnay

The Century for February contains the second part of Mr. Richard Wheatley's description of "The Jews in New York," an interesting and most valuable article. Mr. Wheatley notes that the marriage, birth, and death rates of the Jews are less than those of the non-Jews, but that their death rate is in creasing—a statement that will be news to many read-ers. Major Francis Vinton Greene leads the number with an article on "The New National Guard." wherein he urges increased Federal oversight, increased State appropriations, and increased individual expenditure appropriations, and increased individual expenditure; Gen. Kaut, Colonei of the Eighth Infantry, and Lieut. Evans. Twelfth Infantry, comment on the Major's article. Mr. Stiliman and Mr. Cole reach Titian in their consideration of the "Old Italian Masters," the artists "La Belia" forming the frontispiece of the number, Mr. John Williamson Palmer describes "Pioneer Days in San Francisco," and quotes two bills of fars, one of which offers ham at \$14 portion, the other offers "lines have reserved. \$1 a portion, the other offers "hash, low grade," ! 75 cents, and "hash, 18 carats," for \$1. Dr. Mitchell's "Characteristics" is continued, as is "The Naushka," by Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Ralestier: the latter has also a short story, "Roffey." Edward Atkinson de-scribes the Avatralian system of registering land titles; John Elinott Philabury recounts some recent discovering concerning the Gulf stream; Mr. C. C. Buel describes The Degradation of a State; The Charitable Career of the Louisiana Lottery;" Charles Henry Hart continues his description of the original portraits of Washing-ton. There are poems by Darwin E. Ware, Charles J. O'Malley, Richard E. Burton, Katherine Ba'es, and Besie Chandler, and two dialect sturies.

With Proper Can lon. From Touth.

Miss Twitter—I want to ask you something. Mr. Penn. I hope (blushing) you won't think me too forward; stoele Penn—Have no bestation. Miss Twitter.
Miss Twitter—I am going to have some handkerchief, embroidered, and I was wondering if it would be safe to have the initials of my maiden name placed on them.

No Sin Involved.

Tom Birbee-Howell Choir Las a new English over coast; and when he comes around tell him it doesn't at, it was been sometimed by the beautist.

An irritated throat is soothingly treated by Dr. J. Jan ne's Expectorant, an old-satablished curative to coughs and coids and all broachial and lung troubles.

CANADIAN POLITICS

SINCE THE DRATH OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

ir John's Unscrupulous Methods - The Reventions of the Last Session of Par-liament - Prime Minister Abbott - His Past, His Promises and His Future,

MONTREAL, Jan. 27 .- A long lane in Canalian political history had its turning when Six John Macdonald died. Even before his death important questions of policy were looming up and engaging a large measure of public attention, but the general feeling was that no great political change could take place so long as the "old man" lived. When at 10 o'clock on the night of June 6, 1800, the bells of every Canadian city tolled forth the news of his demise, men felt that an ancient spell was broken, and that now all things had become possible. Who would lead the Canadian peoole? To what destiny would be guide them? What would be the principles of the new rigime? These were questions that every

ne was putting, to which no one gave a very

Sir John Macdonald disappeared from the

scene in the early part of what proved to be a

confident answer.

ery stormy and otherwise memorable session of the Dominion Parliament. The gravest charges had already been formulated against his oldest colleague in the Government, the heir presumptive to the Premiership, Sir Hector Langevin. Other scandals were in the nir, and the leaders of the Opposition were laying their plans for a general assault upon the Government, which had suffered considerably in the recent elections, and it was thought might possibly be defeated on some skilfully chosen issue. It seemed a bad time for the "old man" to drop out; but possibly it was not so bad in a party sense after all. Deprived of their trusted leader, the Conservaives, through an instinct of self-preservation, clung only the more closely together; no longer relying on his genius and fortupe, they had to depend more upon themselves and make more strenuous efforts to get public opinion on their side. There were only two possible successors to Sir John in the Premiership, Sir Hector Langevin being ruled out by the fact that the most serious accusations against him were even then inder investigation. These were Sir John Thompson and Mr. Abbott. The latter was much the older of the two, both in years and in political experience. The former held the im-portant office of Minister of Justice and enoyed a high reputation for ability and integrity. There was no rivalry between the two, however; it was simply a question as to which would, all things considered, lend the Conservative party most efficiently and successfully. After consultation with both, Lord Stanley Inid the mantle of Sir John Macdonald on the shoulders of Mr. Abbott. The latter sits in the Canadian Senate; Sir John Thompson in the House of Commons as member for a Nova Scotia constituency. Between the two they manmainder of the session, which lasted till the very end of September; and, in spite of the scandals which were unearthed in quick sucession, retained unbroken the majority of 28 bequeathed to them by the departed chief. Meantime Sir Hector Langevin had retired in disgrace; his bosom friend, Thomas Mc-Greevy, member for Quebec West, had been expelled from the House for corrupt and dishonest practices; and several important departmental officers had been dismissed suspended for misconduct of one kind or have shaken the credit of any Government. and it says not a little for the courage and tact of Mr. Abbott and his leading colleagues particularly Sir John Thompson, that they were able at the end of the session to lead off their forces in good order and maintain a bold front before the country and the enemy. The line adopted by the new Premier was to

government and honest political methods. It is very difficult, however, for a politician and the leader of a party to achere strictly to a high moral code. The Opposition, as might have been expected, took a certain discount off the Premier's professions, and during the course of the parliamentary investigations it did sometimes appear that the zeal of the Government for getting at the bottom of the scandals, no matter who might suffer, was no always at fever heat. "When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be," as we all know, and when Sir John Macdonald died he left his party very sick. Their new piety, a death-bed piety, and not to be trusted. With provoking iteration they referred to the fact that the good Abbott, who was going to reform the morals of the country. had in 1872 been the dispenser of the hugest corruption fund ever raised in Canada, and, in the year following, had recorded before a Royal Commission his opinion that it was entirely natural and justifiable for a wealthy man to contribute vast sums toward the election expenses of a Government with which he expected to have profitable dealings. The friends of the Premier, on the other hand, said that 1872 was a very long time ago, and that some seful lessons had been learned since then. Considering that he was a man verging on seventy years of age, fond of retirement and very wealthy, they could not believe that anything short of a sense of public duty had led him to take on his shoulders the burden of government in a troublous and uncertain time. Upon the whole, the country has seemed o sympathize with the favorable view of Mr. Abbott's motives; and it rests with himself to show whether his principles of government are really superior to those of his predecessor. There is no doubt at all that under Sir John Macdonald's régime things had drifted into a very bad condition. It was proved last session that in two departments at least of the Government public contracts were made a source of supply for political necessities, and the preceding session had brought facts to light which involved a third department in grave suspicion and brought about the expulsion of a prominent member of the House of Commons, one of Sir John's most devoted adherents. While posing as a statesman, the late Premier had but one cardinal principle of government, which was to buy power from the people with hard cash. He once said that if he bribed the people he bribed them with their own money, and that their satisfaction with the way he did it was shown by their keeping him in power. What he did not explain was that while he took money from the whole people he applied it in a more or less skilfully veiled nanner to the purchase of the purchasable and that the reenforcement which his party thus received sufficed to give it the preponderance. In his own public discourses he seldom dealt with broad and never with high principles; he invariably assumed that the electorate must be talked down to, and that, in the last resort, the average voter was after some mercenary gain. The effect of the prolonged supremacy of this able, but really unscrupulous man, was a serious lowering of political morality throughout the entire Dominion. Whenever and wherever a constituency was appealed to, the argument on which most reliance was placed was the argument that support of the Government meant the local expenditure of Government money, and that opposition to the Government meant a period of leanness and general disadvantage. dembers of Parliament announced this principle without the slightest qualm or hesitation. If I had a son who was always cheeking me.' said one of them in my hearing. "do you think would be disposed to show him many favors? I should think not. Then why should the Government do anything for a constituency that steadily returns an opposition member?" The honest soul had not

dispose of them on any other principle than that of the greatest good of the community at large. Nor had he any glimmering of a notion that there was any difference between the cheek" of an undutiful son and the adherence of a constituency to an independent line of political opinion and action. Yet, outwardly, he was a most presentable man, and educationally a good average, to say the least, even among members of Parliament. Let no one imagine there was the slightest tinge of humor in this man's declarations. He was in dead earnest, very argumentative and seemn, and was talking to a high public functionary, who he assumed, fully agreed with his views. To such a man corruption is an utterly meaningless term. Possibly if practised by opponents he might think it had some unfavorable connetes tion; but the probability is rather that such a man would quickly range himself on the side from which the money came, and would feel that he was merely acknowledging the sway of a kind of political law of gravitation. Considering how long and how sedulously Sir John Macdonald had labored to undermine all political principle in the true sense, wender is not that widespread political demoralization should have ensued, but that anything solid in the political life of the people was left stand. ing. Just how much there is that is solld is a question that might be difficult to determine

When Mr. Abbott took up the reins of Gov. ernment he probably did not quite forescethe rôle that would be forced upon him. What he undertook to do in the first place was to lead the Conservative party, as successor to Sir John Macdonald; but just as the Langevin case began to look blacker and blacker, and as other scandals began to darken the horizon, the only position he could assume was that he at least, had no responsibility for these abuses, and that he did not intend to telerate anything of the kind for the future. Being thus forced to gather in his own skirts, so that they might not be splashed with mud from the Langevin investigation or soiled by contact with the Senecal frauds, Mr. Abbott was involuntarily led to pose somewhat more de-cidedly as a political purist than perhaps he would have cared to do under ordinary circumstances or than the country was entirely prepared for. Be this as it may, the position is now taken, and Mr. Abbott is the Moses wh is going to lead us from the Egypt of political disgrace to the promised land of purity and honor. During the session, as we have seen he made some strong statements as to what he proposed to do with those who had been oncerned in frauds upon the Government, or had made illegitimate profit out of the official positions.

He also gave the country to understand that after the session he would reconstruct, and, in reconstructing, considerably improve, the Ca inet he had inherited from Sir John Machine ald. A decent show at least has been made o fulfilling the first pledge. Several important officers of the Government at Ottawa were dismissed, one or two were reduced in rank, a considerable number were made to forfeit a month's pay on account having obtained payment irregularly and illegally for extra work, and finally criminal prosecutions have been instituted not only against some of the dismissed men, but against certain contractors and one ex-member of Parliament for variously specified forms of fraud. The work has not been done theroughly enough nor pushed vigorously enough to satisfy the opposition, who maintain that there are just as good grounds for prosecuting Sir Hector Langevin, the ex-Minister of Public Works, and the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, the present Secretary of State, as there are for prosecuting Mr. Arnoldi of the department of the former, or Mr. Senecal of the department of the latter; but, however this may be, it is undoubtedly the case that Mr. Abbott and his Minister of Justice. Sir John Thompson, have made things very uncomfortable for a number of wrong-

The reconstruction of the Cabinet is proceed ing slowly. The Dominion Cabinet consists disclaim all responsibility, so far as his Cabiproperly of thirteen members, four of whom usually are assigned to Ontario, three or four net was concerned, for the irregularities brought to light, and to declare his firm intento Quebec, two to New Brunswick and Nova tion of doing all in his power to purify the Scotia respectively. leaving a portfolio or two. public service and to give Canada an honest according to circumstances, to the less populous provinces. Sir John Macdonald's death left the Ontario contingent very weak, and the forced resignation of Sir Hector Langevin left the Quebec contingent in a similar plicht. The Ontario men were Bowell, Minister of Customs: Haggart, Postmaster-General, and Carling. Minister of Agriculture—the first an industrious worker, a relentless collector of revenue and a man personally pure; the secreputed to be possessed of considerable bus ness capacity: the third a respectable nonentity. Of the three Messrs. Bowell and Haggart alone had seats in the House of Commons. Mr. Carling having been defeated in the general election of last March and forced to take refuge in the Senate, the members of while under our system, are nominated by the Government of the day. As neither Mr. Bowell nor Mr. Haggart is possessed of any oratorical talent or any gift of leadership, while beth have faults of temper and manner which impair their popularity, the great province of Ontario was not, it is evident, very happily represented on the Treasury benches. The province of Quebec was in perhaps a worse position. Its representatives in the Government were Mr. Abbett, who sits in the Senate; Sir Hector Langevin. who dropped out in disgrace before the session was over; Mr. Chapleau, whose political character might be typographically expressed by a line of interrogation marks, whose bosom friend Senecal was proved to be quite as great a rascal as > Hector's bosom friend McGreevy, and, final .. Sir Adolpho Caron. Against the latter no dihonesty or corruption has ever been proved nor, until quite lately, has any been charged, but politically he has not heretofore carried

What Mr. Abbott had to do then was to strengthen his Cabinet by reorganizing the Ontario and Quebec sections. The only change he has seen his way to making as yet, so fat at the Ontario section is concerned, is to make Mr. Haggart from the Post Office to the tepartment of Railways and Canals, the over which Sir John Macdonald had preside for some time before his death. Who is to replace Mr. Haggart in the Post Office Department, or who the "unknown" is who is to complete the Ontario contingent, is matter for oniecture. It was openly stated months and that Mr. W. R. Meredith of London, Ont. at present the Conservative leader in the Provincial Legislature of Ontario, was to have the vacant place. as he is a man of eminent respectability an superior talents his accession would have been regarded as a pledge that the Premier was beat on giving the country a really good g wernment. Mr. Meredith however, has not been appointed, and there seems to be no reason to loubt that the generally assigned reason for this is correct, namely, that Mr. Abbott's Cathe olic supporters, both French and Irish, obsect in the strongest manner to Mr. Meredith on account of the opinions he expressed a compa of years ago on the school omestion. That are good a man should be passed over for such reason is very discouraging and must britis home to Mr. Abbott's mind a lively sense of the difficulty of his position. The Quebec section of the Cabinet has been strengthened 7 the accession of Mr. J. A. Ouimet, a resta able politician and a man of some ity, who has taken the Department Public Works, formerly presided over by Sif Hector Langevin. Mr. Chapleau, whose reputation, never very robust, has not recoverfrom the effects of the revelations of the last session, is likely to retire from the Cabinet before long. There is some talk of his going to Florida for the benefit of his health. bott will then have another appointment

make from among his Quebec followers are another opportunity to show what kind that the prefers for Cabinet purp sees.

I have not dwelt in this letter upon a set the most interesting and important placed bominion politics, but these may be traited atter. The foregoing will perhaps serve the present of The Sun a partial survey our political chess board, and may help, lo resider more intelligible what shall follows. even a rudimentary conception that Government is merely the trustee of the funds it controis, and cannot, without violation of its trust,